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FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XXVII.

OWING to many cauſes, England had been hitherto ſo much taken up with the affairs of Europe, that her ambition had not begun to extend itſelf with regard to the limits of her poſſeſſions in North-America. But after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, this became her object, and ſhe was daily making encroachments on the territories of France in this quarter. It is difficult for us, who have taken all our ideas from the repreſentations of Britain, to be perſuaded of this encroachment. Like the feudatories of a great chieftain, we have never examined the circumſtances of the inroad, but explicitly admitted the juſtice of the claim, and have drawn our ſwords to defend it. It is difficult, more eſpecially as we ourſelves were intereſted in the matter, and whatever extent of territory was taken away from France was added to our ſettlements. Nevertheleſs, though I do not mean to enter minutely into the diſcuſſion of this affair, yet it will eaſily appear that our former ideas of ambition on the part of France, ariſing from the diſputes relative to her poſſeſſions on this continent, were very ill founded. At the concluſion of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, England had a flouriſhing marine, and could give laws almoſt to the whole commercial world. From what we know of the nature of individuals, and of nations, it is more reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that in this caſe England would be ambitious, than that France ſhould be ſo, whoſe naval force was almoſt totally deſtroyed, and in the year 1741 had ſcarce one ſhip of force remaining. Be this as it will, we may now ſpeak of theſe things freely, as we are no longer connected with that iſland, and as they never can be the ground of a debate between France and us.

It was no eaſy matter to ſettle clearly and preciſely the boundaries of the poſſeſſions of the two crowns on this continent, the antient treaties relative to theſe being obſcure or rather unintelligible. At the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle it was regulated, that all things ſhould be on the footing they were, or *ought to be*, before the war. Theſe indefinite words, as we have remarked in a former paper, left it with either party to make their own conſtruction of the boundaries; and hence it was, that the Engliſh, from the ſettlements bordering on what is called Nova-Scotia, and what was then called, and ſtill retains the name of Canada, were making daily encroachments on the French ſettlements; for though this was not as things were, yet it was *as they ought to be*, before the war.

The court of France made her firſt complaints to England in the month of June, 1749; and to put a ſtop to the daily hoſtilities, which might light up a new war, propoſed to name commiſſioners who might ſettle in an amicable manner the limits of the Engliſh and French colonies. The king of Great-Britain, then George II. named commiſſioners to meet for that purpoſe commiſſioners at Paris, but hoſtilities between the ſettlements on the river St. John, and other places, continuing daily in America, it anſwered little purpoſe for the king of England to order ſimply that his ſubjects of theſe colonies ſhould not invade the poſſeſſions of the French inhabitants, either on the ſide of New-Scotland or Hudſon's Bay; for as no boundary was preciſely fixed, and as the Britiſh colonies were more powerful than thoſe of France, they uſed force to obtain that which they had claimed, and which had not been willingly relinquiſhed to them.

France, as ſhe was not prepared for war, made uſe of every means to preſerve peace. Orders were given at different times to the Marquis de la Jonquiere, Governor of Canada, "to refrain from the leaſt encroachment on the rights of the Engliſh; to conduct himſelf, with regard to them, with all that attention to peace which could be compatible with the honour of the nation, and the preſervation of its poſſeſſions; to enjoin the officers which he might detach to the poſts in the neighbourhood of the Engliſh colonies, to conduct themſelves on the ſame principles; and in one word, to avoid every thing which could give the leaſt foundation to complaints againſt them."

September 21, 1750, the commiſſioners preſented their memorials to their reſpective courts, concerning the limits of Nova-Scotia, in which they differed widely from each other, the French making the *antient limits* to commence from the extremity of Francis-bay to Cape Santa Maria, along the coaſt, and ending at Cape Canſeau; the Engliſh contending, that under the deſcription of the *antient limits* were contained all the lands which extend from the river Kennebac to the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, and from the river St. Lawrence, to the north, as far as the Ocean. January 11, 1751, the Britiſh commiſſioners ſent in a memorial to prove the juſtice of their demands. The French commiſſioners replied to this, and, it muſt be confeſſed, refuted what their adverſaries had conſidered as demonſtration. Indeed it was eaſy to prove that the reaſonings of both were uncertain, and the great fault was, that ſuppoſing this, they reſpectively did not enter into a treaty with a diſpoſition mutually to concede, and ſo adjuſt the difference. What end did it ſerve to run back to the origin of the French and Britiſh eſtabliſhments in America, to cite the authorities of navigators, hiſtorians, writings, maps, patents given by both courts, commiſſions to their officers, and the letters of thoſe officers. This labour might diſcover great knowledge, but left no end to the controverſy.

When we read in the 18th article of the treaty of Utrecht, that the King of France cedes to England Nova-Scotia, heretofore called Acadia, in its whole extent, according to the *antient limits*, we muſt acknowledge, in good honeſty, that theſe words determine nothing, for how could there be *antient limits* in a country which had been inhabited only by ſavages before the Europeans had fixed themſelves in it. From the manner in which the Europeans fixed themſelves in provinces, of which they knew not the extent, and where they really did poſſeſs only the lands which they cultivated, how could they have certain limits? They extended themſelves by little and little; they built forts, and the countries comprehended between their territories were ſubject to the ſame juriſdiction. On one and on the other ſide, they had but reaſonable expectations of the final poſſeſſion. The government one while more, another while leſs extended, had no conſtant and determinate territory; the ſeparate colonies united, the united colonies became ſeparate, and in the midſt of theſe continual revolutions, how could there be found certain traces of certain limits? England had, by this time, ſent an army under the command of General Braddock, to attack the French on the Ohio, when the Miniſter of France made a farther propoſition, January 13, 1755, to place matters on the footing they had been, until commiſſioners could be appointed to ſettle them in ſome prompt and immediate manner. A negotiation in conſequence of this commenced, and France conſented "to evacuate all the lands ſituate between the weſtern mountains and the Ohio river, ſo that this extent ſhould be conſidered as a neutral country, until by the convention ſet on foot it ſhall be ſettled to whom it ſhall belong." Theſe propoſitions of the French court would very probably have produced a ſalutary effect, if they had been ſent four years ſooner; but the Britiſh court was now weary of negotiations; every diſpoſition had been made for war, and her expectations were too high, eaſily to renounce them. In anſwer to this propoſal of a treaty, the court of England ſent, May 5, 1755, a number of articles, by which it was demanded, among other things, that France ſhould demoliſh her fortifications on the borders of Canada; a boundary line of her poſſeſſions was, at the ſame time, pointed out, by ſuch lines, and ſuch degrees of latitude, as would greatly circumſcribe her within her former claims.

This was in fact to reject the propoſal of a treaty; nevertheleſs France ſtill continued to make advances towards an accommodation, and in a memorial from her miniſter ſhe wiſely obſerved, "That if thoughts of war ſhould continue in America, or ſhould hoſtilities continue upon the ſea, advantages on either ſide would ſerve only to multiply pretenſions, and furniſh new obſtacles to an accommodation;" adding, that ſincerely to deſire peace, and not to uſe every means to prevent war, were things incompatible.

The court of England was, no doubt, convinced of this, but anſwered, "That ſhe could not conſider an armiſtice as a means that could favour a reconciliation. Nevertheleſs a negotiation was continued, becauſe the French court, conſcious of her own weak ſtate, could not give up the hopes of peace, and England had ſome reaſons not yet to declare war.

In a memorial which the ambaſſador of France preſented to the court of London, May 14, 1755, it was propoſed, for a baſis of negotiation, "That Nova Scotia, though it comprehended but a part of the peninſula on which it was ſituated, yet from a love of peace, France would yield the whole peninſula to England, on condition that the French who are there ſettled ſhould enjoy, for three years, the liberty of retiring with their effects. This ceſſion ſhe would make, reſerving only the iſthmus, which ſhe could not without renouncing at the ſame time the communication, during a great part of the year, to ſeveral of her weſtern poſſeſſions."

In anſwer to this, the court of London renewed her propoſitions of March 7, and obſerved, "That the conditions on which the court of Verſailles conſented to abandon the peninſula were ſubject to many obſtacles and unſurmountable objections, ſo as to render the poſſeſſion of it uſeleſs, and that it would be as well for England not to poſſeſs it at all, as not to poſſeſs what was the principal part." The court of London remitted a farther memorial, with ſome queſtions relative to a negotiation, but in the mean time had given orders to Admiral Boſcawen to commence hoſtilities, and June 8, 1755, the Alcides and Lys, two French veſſels, were captured in the ſeas of America.

It is needleſs to ſay in what manner the war in America kindled up a war in Europe. It was becauſe, while France was vulnerable to Britain on this continent, the poſſeſſions of Britain were vulnerable to France in Germany.

I have drawn out theſe particulars to ſome length, becauſe I well know, that though our prejudices againſt the French nation came principally from the iſland of Great-Britain, yet they were conſiderably rivetted by our conteſts on this continent. For it is natural for all men to think their own cauſe juſt, and I have rarely met one who has been able to acknowledge the good qualities of his adverſary. But as we eaſily admit, that many of thoſe things which were done by us long ago were not juſtifiable, ſo with regard to our conduct to the French nation, while they were our neighbours on the continent, we now cenſure or approve freely: and I believe, when we come to conſider the matter at a future day, we ſhall be ſenſible, that though France yielded to the ſuperior fortune and ſuperior force of the Britiſh arms, yet ſhe was even in the commencement of the debate the injured party, and we who were formerly the Britiſh colonies acting offenſively againſt her, obeyed rather the impulſe of the Britiſh counſels, than any ſound deductions of reaſoning relative to the ground of the quarrel. Be this as it may, Providence has made that brave nation our beſt friends, and if at any time we have concurred in treating them hardly, our beſt reparation will be a ſteady adherence to this alliance, with which we are ſo much honoured, and in which we are ſo happy.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

WRAPPING PAPER,
By the REAM,
To be SOLD, by
HALL & SELLERS.

Reading, February 15, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS loſt out of the ſubſcriber's portmanteau, between Reading and Philadelphia, on or about the 27th day of December laſt, a LETTER, directed to Mr. JACOB BROWN, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, with the ſum of Seven Hundred and Fifty-ſeven Dollars and One Third of a Dollar incloſed in it, and likewiſe was marked under the direction with the ſum contained therein. Whoever found ſaid letter and money, and will deliver the ſame to the ſubſcriber, or Mrs. RASER, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, with thanks. JAMES COTTER, Poſt Rider.

Said COTTER informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he ſtill continues to ride poſt from Reading to Philadelphia. He leaves Reading on Mondays, and arrives in Philadelphia on Wedneſdays, which place he leaves ſame day, and arrives in Reading on Fridays, if the weather permits. Thoſe who chooſe to ſend letters or packages by him, are deſired to leave them in Philadelphia with Mrs. *Raſer*, at the corner of Race and Second-ſtreets, and at Reading at Mr. *John Hartman's*, at the ſign of the Confederation. His other ſtations on the road are, at the Blue Bell in Pottſgrove, and Frederick Hazard's at the Trap, where letters and packages can be left; the poſtage of a letter to be left with the ſame, being for a ſubſcriber Five Shillings, and a non-ſubſcriber One Dollar. He requeſts, if money is incloſed in any letter, that the ſame might not be marked on the direction, and they will oblige the public's humble ſervant, JAMES COTTER.

THOUGHTS *on* EDUCATION, *particularly that of Boys, by Father* Ganganelli, *afterwards Cardinal* Ganganelli, *and lastly* Clement XIV. *the late Pope; in a letter to a Gentleman of Tuscany. From interesting Letters of Pope* Clement XIV. *&c. lately published.*

THE education you propose giving your children will be only a varnish, if it is not founded upon Religion. There are some occasions in the course of life, where probity is not sufficiently strong to resist certain temptations, and where the soul is debased, if it is not elevated by the firm belief of Immortality.

It is necessary for the wisdom and happiness of man, that he should have a view of the Deity from his tenderest infancy, as the principle and the end of all things; and Reason and Faith should tell him, that it is descending to the rank of beasts to be without either worship or law: he should be made to know that Truth being one, there can be only one Religion; and if our belief was not determined by authority, every one would have his own system, and his own opinion.

It is not by an attention to trifling ceremonies that you will make your children true Christians. Christianity is the greatest enemy to Pharisaical zeal and superstition. The Church prescribes duties enough without our endeavouring to multiply them. We too frequently neglect what is precept, to follow what is only advice, because we love rather to hearken to caprice than to reason; and because pride and singularity perfectly agree.

You should take a great deal of pains to elevate the souls of your three young people, and to convince them that the greatest pleasure of man is to reflect, and to be conscious of his existence. This is a pleasure so sublime, and so worthy of a heavenly spirit, that I look upon him who knows not this happiness, as a wretched, or, at least, an insensible being.

The Catechism is sufficient to teach revealed Truths: but in an age of infidelity, something more is wanted than the Alphabet of Religion: You should therefore fill your children's minds with those pure lights which dissipate the clouds of modern philosophy, and the darkness of corruption.

A few but solid books will make your children well-informed christians. Let them be read less with an intention to fix them in the memory, than to grave them on the heart. It is not necessary to form young people to defend a thesis, but to be obliged, as rational creatures, to convince themselves of eternal truths.

When youth have studied religion from its first principles, they seldom suffer themselves to be seduced by sophistry and impiety, unless the heart be intirely corrupted.

You should watch carefully to preserve them spotless, not by employing informers and spies, but by having your ears and your eyes every where to imitate the Deity whom we do not see, but who seeth over all.

Children should not perceive that they are distrusted and observed, for that will discourage them, and make them murmur; they will conceive aversion against those they ought to love, suspect an evil which they would not have thought of, and seek only to deceive: Hence it is that all scholars act only from fear, and are never more pleased than when at a distance from their superiors.

Be less the master than the friend of your children; and then they will be transparent to your eyes, and even tell their faults themselves. Young folks have an hundred times told me their griefs and their errors, because I always treat them with mildness: they will give you the key of their hearts, when they find that you sincerely wish them well, and that it is a pain to you to reprove them.

There are many reasons which induce me to advise a domestic education, and there are still more which hinder me from persuading you to it. Domestic education is commonly the best calculated to secure their morals; but it presents such a sameness, it is so luke-warm and languid, that it discourages all emulation: besides, as they are watched too narrowly, they more frequently become hypocrites than good pupils.

Nevertheless, if you can find a preceptor gentle, patient, sociable and learned, who can unite condescension with steadiness, wisdom with gaiety, temperance with amiableness, I should desire you to make the trial; being persuaded that you will do nothing but in concert with him, and that you will not seek to controul him. There are too many fathers who look upon a preceptor as a mercenary, and illiberally think they are his masters, because he receives their wages.

Trust your sons only to a man upon whom you can depend as upon yourself; but after you have found such a man, do not hesitate to leave them entirely at his disposal. Nothing disgusts a tutor so much, as distrust and a diffidence of his capacity. Take care what servants you admit about your children; it is generally through them that youth are corrupted.

Manage so as to have an amiable serenity constantly shining on your face and in your eyes, and that every thing be done as you would have it, without restraint or fear. Nobody loves a storm; but all the world rejoices in fine weather

Attach pleasures to every kind of study which you propose for your sons, by exciting a keen desire of knowledge, and an ardent impatience of ignorance.

Take care that they have relaxation from their studies, that their memories and judgments may not grow tired. When disgust is joined with study, they conceive an aversion to books, and sigh after idleness and supineness.

Instruct them by making them love your documents, not by the fear of punishments; and for this purpose take care to enliven them by some little histories or sallies, which may awaken attention. I knew a young man at Milan who became such a lover of study, that he looked upon holidays as necessary for relaxation, but considered them as days of sorrow; his books were his pleasure and his treasure. It was a good Priest who by chearfulness, and the resources of his imagination, had inspired him with a love for works of taste and learning. He would have been one of the most learned men in Europe, if death had not stopped him in his career.

Adapt their studies to their times of life, and do not think of making them Metaphysicians at twelve years old: That is not educating young people, but teaching words to parrots.

Learning is like food. The stomach of a child requires light nourishment; and it is only by degrees that he is accustomed to more solid or substantial diet.

Never fail to let an amusing succeed a serious book, and to intermix poetry with prose. Virgil is not less eloquent than Cicero; his descriptions, images, and expressions, give fancy and elocution to those who possess it not naturally. Poetry is the perfection of language; and if people do not apply to it while they are young, they never acquire a taste for it. It is impossible, after a certain age, to read verse long, without having a real taste for poetry.

Nevertheless, moderate the study of the Poets; for, besides that they very often take liberties contrary to good morals, it is dangerous to grow too fond of them. A young man who only speaks and raves of verse, is insupportable in company; he is both a fool and a madman. I except those whose genius is only proper for essays or exercises of this kind; and then they are recompensed for this enthusiasm, by the honour of becoming like Dante, Ariosto, Tasso, Metastasio, Milton, Corneille, or Racine.

Let the history of the world, nations and countries be made familiar to your children, without becoming a dry study; it should be accompanied with short and accurate reflections, to teach them how to consider events with judgment, and to acknowledge an Universal Agent, of whom all mankind are but the instruments, and all revolutions the combined and fore-known effects of his eternal decrees.

History is only inanimate reading, if they attend only to the dates and facts; but it is a book full of life, if they observe the playing of the passions, the springs of the soul, the movements of the heart, and especially if they discover a God, who, always master of events, produces, directs, and determines them, according to his good pleasure, and for the accomplishment of his sublime purposes.

Our carnal eyes see in this world only a veil, which covers the actions of our Creator; but the eyes of faith shew us, that whatsoever happens is from one cause, and that this cause is truly God.

Take care that a good rhetorician gives a taste of true eloquence to your sons, rather by example than by precept. Make them comprehend, that what is really beautiful does not depend upon either modes or times; and that if there are different ways of expressing things according to different ages, there is only one of conceiving them properly.

Guard them against that childish eloquence, which, playing on words, is disgusting to true taste; and persuade them that no gigantic ideas or expressions ever enter into an elegant discourse. Although we ought never to be sated of true eloquence, man is so fantastical as to be glutted with it; and it is owing to this, that we see a singular and trifling diction prefered to the commanding language of the orators of the last age.

[*The Remainder in our next.*]

PHILADELPHIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1780.

The Bill intituled, "An Act for incorporating the American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge," was read a second time, and being debated by paragraghs, was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT *for incorporating the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge.*

WHEREAS the cultivation of useful knowledge, and the advancement of the liberal arts and sciences in any country, have the most direct tendency towards the improvement of agriculture, the enlargement of trade, the ease and comfort of life, the ornament of society, and the encrease and happiness of mankind; and whereas this country of North-America, which the goodness of Providence hath given us to inherit, from the vastness of its extent, the variety of its climate, the fertility of its soil, the yet unexplored treasures of its bowels, the multitude of its rivers, lakes, bays, inlets, and other conveniences of navigation, offers to these United States one of the richest subjects of cultivation, ever presented to any people upon earth; and whereas the experience of ages shews that improvements of a public nature, are best carried on by Societies of liberal and ingenious men, uniting their labours, without regard to nation, sect or party, in one grand pursuit, alike interesting to all, whereby mutual prejudices are worn off, a humane and philosophical spirit is cherished, and youth are stimulated to a laudable diligence and emulation in the pursuit of wisdom; and whereas, upon these principles, divers public spirited gentlemen of Pennsylvania and other American States did heretofore unite themselves, under certain regulations, into one voluntary society, by the name of "The American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge," and by their successful labours and investigations, to the great credit of America, have extended their reputation so far, that men of the first eminence in the republic of letters in the most civilized nations of Europe have done honour to their publications, and desired to be enrolled among their members; and whereas the said Society, after having been long interrupted in their laudable pursuits by the calamities of war, and the distresses of our country, have found means to revive their design, in hopes of being able to prosecute the same with their former success, and of being further encouraged therein by the public, for which purpose they have prayed us, "the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," that they may be created One Body Politic and Corporate for ever, with such powers, privileges, and immunities, as may be necessary for answering the valuable purposes which the said Society had originally in view.

Wherefore, in order to encourage the said Society in the prosecution and advancement of all useful branches of knowledge, for the benefit of their country and mankind,---Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the Members of the said American Philosophical Society heretofore voluntarily associated for promoting useful knowledge, and such other persons as have been duly elected Members and Officers of the same, agreeably to the fundamental laws and regulations of the said Society, comprized in twelve sections, prefixed to their first volume of transactions, published in Philadelphia by William and Thomas Bradford in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one, and who shall in all respects conform themselves to the said laws and regulations, and such other laws, regulations and ordinances, as shall hereafter be duly made and enacted by the Society, according to the tenor hereof, be and for ever hereafter shall be, One Body Corporate and Politic in Deed, by the name and style of "The American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge," and by the same name they are hereby constituted and confirmed One Body Corporate and Politic, to have perpetual succession, and by the same name they and their successors are hereby declared and made able and capable in law, to have, hold, receive, and enjoy lands, tenements, rents, franchises, hereditaments, gifts, and bequests of what nature soever, in fee simple or for term of life, lives, years or otherwise, and also to give, grant, lett, sell, alien, or assign the same lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and premises, according to the nature of the respective gifts, grants, and bequests, made to them the said Society, and of their estate therein. Provided, that the amount of the clear yearly value of such real estate do not exceed

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Society be, and shall be forever hereafter able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in all or any of the courts or other places, and before any Judges, Justices, and other person or persons, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, pleas, causes and matters, of what nature or kind soever, within this Commonwealth; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Society, forever hereafter to have and use one common seal in their affairs, and the same at their will and pleasure to break, change, alter and renew.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for the well governing the said society, and ordering their affairs, they shall have the following officers, that is to say, one Patron, who shall be His Excellency, the President of the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, for the time being, and likewise one President, three Vice-Presidents, four Secretaries, three Curators, one Treasurer, together with a Council of twelve members; and that on the first Friday of January next, between the hours of two and five in the afternoon, as many of the members of the said society as shall have paid up their arrears due to the Society, and shall declare their willingness to conform to the laws, regulations and ordinances of the Society then duly in force, according to the tenor hereof, by subscribing the same, and who shall attend in the Hall or place of meeting of the said Society, within the time aforesaid, shall chuse by ballot, agreeable to the fundamental laws and regulations herein before referred to, one President, three Vice-Presidents, four Secretaries, three Curators, and one Treasurer, and at the same time and place, the members met and qualified as aforesaid shall in like manner chuse four members for the Council, to hold their offices for one year, four more members for the Council, to hold their offices for two years, and four more members for the Council, to hold their offices for three years. And on the first Friday in January, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty two, and so likewise on the first Friday of January yearly and every year thereafter, between the hours of two and five in the afternoon, the Members of the said Society met, and qualified as aforesaid, shall chuse one President, three Vice-Presidents, four Secretaries, three Curators and one Treasurer, to hold their respective offices for one year; and four Council Men, to hold their offices for three years; provided no person or persons shall be President, Vice Presidents, Secretaries or Curators of the said Society, who is not capable of electing and being elected to, and of holding civil offices within this Commonwealth. Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be considered as intended to exclude any of the said Officers or Counsellors, whose times shall be expired, from being re-elected, according to the pleasure of the said Society; and of the day, hours, and place of all such elections, due notice shall be given by the Secretaries, or some one of them, in one or more of the public news-papers of this State, agreeable to the said fundamental laws and regulations before referred to.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Officers and Council of the said Society shall be capable of exercising such power for the well governing and ordering the affairs of the Society, and of holding such occasional meetings for that purpose, as shall be described, fixed, and determined by the statutes, laws, regulations and ordinances of the said Society, hereafter to be made: Provided always, that no statute, law, regulation or ordinance, shall ever be made or passed by the said Society, or be binding upon the members thereof, or any of them, unless the same hath been duly proposed, and fairly drawn up in writing, at one stated meeting of the Society, and enacted or passed at a subsequent meeting at least the space of fourteen days after the former meeting, and upon due notice in some of the public News-papers, that the enacting of statutes and laws, or the making and passing ordinances and regulations, will be part of the business of such meeting; nor shall any statute, law, regulation or ordinance be then or at any time enacted or passed, unless thirteen members of the said Society, or such greater number of members as may be afterwards fixed by the rules of the Society, be present, besides such quorum of the Officers and Council, as the laws of the Society for the time being may require, and unless the same be voted by two-thirds of the whole body then present; all which statutes, laws, ordinances and regulations so as aforesaid duly made, enacted and passed, shall be binding upon every member of the said Society, and be from time to time inviolably observed, according to the tenor and effect thereof; provided they be not repugnant or contrary to the laws of this Commonwealth, for the time being in force and effect.

And whereas nations truly civilized (however unhappily at variance on other accounts) will never wage war with the *arts* and *sciences*, and the *common interests* of humanity: Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Society, by their proper officers, at all times, whether in *peace* or *war*, to correspond with *learned societies*, as well as individual *learned men*, of any nation or country, upon matters merely belonging to the business of the said Society; such as the mutual communication of their discoveries and proceedings in philosopy and science; the procuring books, apparatus, natural curiosities, and such other articles and intelligence as are usually exchanged between learned bodies, for furthering their common pursuits: Provided always, That such correspondence of the said Society be at all times open to the inspection of the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
On Thursday the 9th of March next,

A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, containing 180 acres, with the usual allowance, lying in West Nantmell township Chester county, whereon is erected a good stone house and log barn, a quantity of meadow, more may be made, a never failing spring of good water, convenient to the house, three good apple bearing orchards, timber sufficient for the use of said place, being a part of the real estate of John Peirsol, deceased, and to be sold, by me JOSEPH TREGO, Executor.

BOSTON, *January* 20.

The Hon. John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Elbridge Gerry, James Lovell, Samuel Holten, George Partridge, and Artemas Ward, Eſquires, are choſen Delegates to repreſent this State in Congreſs, for the year 1780.

TRENTON, *February* 16.

The Honourable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State meet here this day, agreeable to adjournment.

On Thurſday night laſt the enemy, under the command of Generals Stirling and Skinner, viſited Elizabethtown entirely upon a plundering party.---Among other houſes, they plundered Doctor Barnet's, Meſſrs. William P. Smith, William Herriman, Matthias Halſtead and Dr. Wynantz; the two former in a moſt barbarous manner. The houſe of Mr Smith they ſearched throughout for Mr. Eliſha Boudinot, who they thought was concealed there; but fortunately both he and Mr. Smith lodged out of town.----After terrifying the women and children, they heroicaly marched off with their plunder and five or ſix priſoners. Thus is the Britiſh army reduced to mere marauding parties,---our army or fortreſſes they durſt not attack; but if a town is left with women and children in it, their valour is certainly diſplayed there.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 23.

By the Captains PALMER *and* KOLLOCK, *from l'Orient, we have received a copy of his* BRITANNIC MAJESTY's MOST GRACIOUS *SPEECH to both Houſes of Parliament, on*

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1779.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I MEET you in Parliament at a time when we are called upon by every principle of duty, and every conſideration of intereſt, to exert our united efforts in the ſupport and defence of our country, attacked by an unjuſt and unprovoked war, and contending with one of the moſt dangerous confederacies that ever was formed againſt the crown and people of Great-Britain.

The deſigns and attempts of our enemies to invade this kingdom have, by the bleſſing of Providence, been hitherto fruſtrated and diſappointed. They ſtill menace us with great armaments and preparations; but we are, I truſt, on our part, well prepared to meet every attack, and repel every inſult. I know the character of my brave people: The menaces of their enemies, and the approach of danger, have no other effect on their minds, but to animate their courage, and to call forth that national ſpirit, which has ſo often checked and defeated the projects of ambition and injuſtice, and enabled the Britiſh fleets and armies to protect their own country, to vindicate their own rights, and at the ſame time to uphold and preſerve the liberties of Europe, from the reſtleſs and encroaching power of the Houſe of Bourbon.

In the midſt of my care and ſolicitude for the ſafety and welfare of this country, I have not been inattentive to the ſtate of my loyal and faithful kingdom of Ireland. I have, in conſequence of your Addreſſes preſented to me in the laſt ſeſſion, ordered ſuch papers to be collected and laid before you, as may aſſiſt your deliberations on this important buſineſs; and I recommend it to you to conſider what further benefits and advantages may be extended to that kingdom, by ſuch regulations and ſuch methods as may moſt effectually promote the common ſtrength, wealth and intereſts of all my dominions.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The proper eſtimates ſhall, in due time, be laid before you. I ſee, with extreme concern, that the neceſſary eſtabliſhments of my naval and military forces, and the various ſervices and operations of the enſuing year, muſt inevitably be attended with great and heavy expences; but I rely on your wiſdom and public ſpirit for ſuch ſupplies as the circumſtances and exigencies of our affairs ſhall be found to require.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have great ſatisfaction in renewing the aſſurances of my entire approbation of the good conduct and diſcipline of the militia, and of their ſteady perſeverance in their duty; and I return my cordial thanks to all ranks of my loyal ſubjects, who have ſtood forth in this arduous conjuncture, and by their zeal, their inſtitence, and their perſonal ſervice, have given confidence as well as ſtrength to the national defence. Truſting in the Divine Providence, and in the juſtice of my cauſe, I am firmly reſolved to proſecute the war with vigour, and to make every exertion in order to compel our enemies to liſten to equitable terms of peace and accommodation."

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, dated Nov. 19, 1779.

"The Dutch ſeem at preſent entirely to diſregard Great-Britain; notwithſtanding Sir Joſeph Yorke's memorials, they allow Captain Paul Jones to refit his little ſquadron, and give him every aſſiſtance poſſible; nay, he is even allowed poſſeſſion of a ſmall fort in the Texel, in which he has put his ſick and wounded ſeamen,---his own marines conſtantly mount guard, and the Continental colours are hoiſted. The Engliſh do him the honour to attend with eight ſhips at the ſouth and four at the north entrance of the Texel, to watch his motions. In anſwer to Sir Joſeph Yorke's memorial and demand of the Seraphis and Counteſs of Scarborough, the States-General have replied, that they were a neutral power, that their ports were free, and that they did not take upon them to judge of the validity of any prizes brought into their harbours. It is ſaid that Sir Joſeph, in his ſecond memorial, has declared, that if the prizes are not given up, orders will be given to the captains of Britiſh men of war to make reprizals. Captain Jones is expected round here very ſhortly, if the Engliſh do not watch him too cloſe.

"Affairs in Ireland are at laſt come to a criſis;----the Parliament, in their addreſs to the King, were almoſt unanimous in demanding a free and unreſtricted trade, and if this is not complied with, there is ſcarce a doubt but they will declare themſelves independent, and open their ports to all the world. Sir George Newenham declared in the houſe, that they were and ought to be independent to all intents and purpoſes, and that the Parliament of Great-Britain had nothing whatever to do with their trade. Between fifty and ſixty thouſand men have formed themſelves into independent regiments in the different counties, moſtly headed by gentlemen of rank and fortune, and the Duke of Leinſter commands the Dublin volunteers. We have not yet heard what reception the addreſs is like to meet with, but every day we expect very intereſting news from that quarter.

"News this day arrived in town from London, that Lord Sandwich has ſhot himſelf. People have various conjectures on the cauſe of this."

Capt. John Wilſon in the ſchooner Buckſkin, from Havannah, is arrived at Egg-Harbour, after a long and tedious paſſage, owing to ſevere gales of wind, &c. On the 7th of January, off Georgia, he ſaw a fleet, ſuppoſed that which ſailed from New-York ſome time ſince: They met with them about 5 o'clock in the morning, and lay to, not being able to get away; the weather very hazy and ſhort ſighted, thought his ſchooner one of their own veſſels; about 7 in the evening, he made ſail from them, a frigate or two chaſed him; but in vain.

The Captains Kollock and Palmer, from Port l'Orient, are arrived in our bay; alſo ſeveral other veſſels from different ports, and as our river is likely ſoon to be clear of ice, we hope they will get up to town in a few days.

We hear that Thurſday next is appointed for the third reading of the Militia Bill, in the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth.

Account of the operations and advantages acquired by His Catholic Majeſty's arms, under the command of Brigadier General Don Bernardo de Galvez, Governor of the province of Luciana, againſt the Engliſh ſituated on the river Miſſiſippi, the taking poſſeſſion of all their eſtabliſhments, of three forts at Manichak and Nantſhes, defended by 550 privates, and a number of inhabitants and blacks, who took up arms and were made priſoners of war under the dominion of the King of Spain, and about fifteen hundred miles of the very beſt fertile and prime ground. This account has been ſent to this town by the Governor of Havannah, under the date of November 23, 1779, and is as follows:

GENERAL Galvez ſet out from the town of New-Orleans the 27th of Auguſt laſt, towards the eſtabliſhments which the Germans and Acadians dependent on that government poſſeſs there, to effect the joining their militia, having left orders that the troops he had deſtined for the enterprize ſhould ſet out that very afternoon, leaving a ſufficient garriſon at that place for its cuſtody and preſervation.

"All the people jointly amounted to 1427 men, including in that nunber 600 of all kinds and colours. Seven American volunteers and 160 Indians undertook a march to Mantchak, diſtant 105 miles, which they performed in ſix days with great difficulty, occaſioned by the acceleration with which they executed it, and the exceſſive heat of the weather which they experienced, many of them having fallen ſick, by which means the number of the army was reduced to two thirds.

"The morning of the 7th of September took the fort of Mantchak by ſtorm, without loſing (of the Spaniards) a ſingle man, making priſoners one Captain, one Lieutenant, and eighteen privates; one Lieutenant and five privates eſcaped at the time of the ſtorm; the Engliſh having had advice two days before of the march of the Spaniards, the reſt of the garriſon, with the artillery, ammunition and proviſions, had retired to the fort called Baton Rouge.

"The Spaniſh Governor ordered an inventory to be made of what was found in the fort, and gave ſix days reſpite to his army, at the expiration of which time he proceeded on againſt Baton Rouge fort, making five priſoners on his way.

"Having reconnoitred the fort, it was found to be compleatly and regularly fortified, with a ditch of 18 feet wide and 9 feet deep, with palliſades and 13 guns, defended by 400 regular troops and 100 armed inhabitants. Theſe were ſufficient motives to obſtruct the ſtorming of it, which occaſioned General Galvez to determine a regular ſiege, approaching gradually to the fort, forming a falſe attack to hide from the enemy the true one, of which they had no knowledge until the laſt night, when the entrenchments and batteries were perfectly placed. The firing began on the 21ſt of ſaid month at break of day, with ſo much ſucceſs, that in three hours and a half the fort was ſo ſhattered that the Engliſh were obliged to beat a call, and ſent two officers with the propoſitions of capitulation to the Spaniſh General, who would not admit them, demanding that all the garriſon ſhould remain priſoners of war, and deliver up with equal condition the fort of Painmure and of Nantſhes, garriſoned with 80 grenadiers. The Engliſh being forced to ſubmit to theſe conditions, the garriſon marched out of Baton Rouge with military honours, and advancing 500 ſteps, delivered themſelves priſoners of war to the Spaniſh troops, who received them formed, in number 375 men, with arms and colours.

"To the ſame fate were ſubject 500 inhabitants and blacks who were found armed in Mantchak, Baton Rouge and other places, but the Spaniſh General did them the favour of leaving them free, in honour of his Catholic Majeſty, to whoſe royal dominions remained ſubject all the eſtabliſhments and grounds which the Engliſh had on the river Miſſiſippi, whoſe inhabitants are chiefly employed in the ſkin and furr trade.

"It is not known what loſs the Engliſh have ſuſtained, they having taken the greateſt care to conceal it. That of the Spaniards was only one killed and two wounded.

"The priſoners taken amount to 550 regular troops, including 28 officers, viz. 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 5 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 5 Sub-Lieutenants, a Quarter-Maſter, 2 Commiſſaries, a Store-keeper, and three chief Surgeons; alſo eight veſſels, with ſundry proviſions, and different boats with above 50 ſailors.

"General Galvez gives the greateſt praiſe to the bravery, intrepidity and conſtancy of the troops under his command; and of the love, zeal, and extraordinary good will with which the inhabitants of Louiſiana behaved in aſſiſting to the ſucceſsful iſſue of this enterprize."

On Friday laſt departed this life, in her twenty-third year, Mrs. ANNE PACA, the amiable conſort of the Hon. WILLIAM PACA, Eſq; late Delegate in Congreſs, for the State of Maryland, and now one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals for the Continent.

Engaging in her behaviour; elegant in her perſon; accompliſhed in her manners---the virtues of a pious and careful education, under the beſt of parents, ſhone forth in all the endearing duties of daughter, wife, ſiſter, friend, and mother; encreaſing in their luſtre to the laſt, and enabling her not only to bear a lingering and waſting illneſs with exemplary patience, but, on the approach of death, to bid adieu to a moſt affectionate huſband and relatives, an affluent fortune, and all that can give reliſh to this life, with that reſignation and fortitude, which can only flow from a ſoul animated upon CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES, with the hopes of a *life that is better!*

Her remains were accompanied on Sunday laſt, to the family place of interment, in Chriſt-Church burial-ground, by a very large and reſpectable number of ſincere friends and mourners.

Thus, in the bloom of life, ſhe met her death,
Yet calm as ripeſt age, reſign'd her breath---
Paſſion and pride were to her ſoul unknown,
Convinc'd that goodneſs only is our own.
So unaffected, ſo compos'd a mind;
So firm, yet ſoft; ſo ſtrong, yet ſo refin'd;
Heaven, as its pureſt gold, by ſickneſs try'd;
The Saint ſuſtain'd it, but the Woman dy'd;
Prepar'd by virtue for her bleſt remove,
There ſure to find what's only found above---
Unmix'd felicity and endleſs love!

*** The Managers of the Lottery of the United States, acquaint the Public, that the drawing of the Third Claſs will poſitively commence on the firſt day of March next, agreeable to Reſolve of Congreſs.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
HALL AND SELLERS,
A FOURTH ESSAY on FREE TRADE AND FINANCE, humbly offered to the CONSIDERATION of the PUBLIC.
BY A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1780.

WANTED,
A MASTER WORKMAN, who can be well recommended, for a FOREMAN in the art of making and manufacturing GLASS of various kinds. Such a perſon may meet with the greateſt encouragement, and may have a ſhare in the works if he ſhould chooſe it, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Mrs. WIRT's in Arch-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, who has a patent from the State of Connecticut, and other encouragements, to erect the Works, &c. As there is no Glaſs-Work in New-England, the beſt offers will be made that can be had in America, by
¶ ISAAC MOSELY.
N. B. Any perſon that is diſpoſed to engage is deſired to apply as ſoon as poſſible; the ſooner the better.

POTTERS and MOULDERS
WANTED at Atſion Iron Works, New-Jerſey. Apply to LAWRENCE SALTAR, at ſaid works, or to BENJAMIN HORNOR, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia.
FORGE HAMMERS of an approved quality to be ſold, alſo pots, kettles, bake-ovens, ſkillets, and a variety of other caſtings. Apply as above.

TO BE LETT,
From the 10th of April next,
THAT well known HOUSE, called the GEORGE INN, at the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets. For terms, apply to JAMES WALLACE, or JAMES HUNTER, in Second-ſtreet. ¶
N. B. JAMES WALLACE propoſes to ſell (for current money or Weſt-India produce) his PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated on the River Schuylkill, near and below the Falls.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
on the 15th day of March next, upon the premiſes,
A VALUABLE LOT of LAND, with a two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, barn, ſtable, and a very fine ſtore houſe built of ſtone, where a rich ſtore has been kept for many years, and a well of excellent water at the door; it is ſituate by the 14 mile ſtone, near Plymouth meeting-houſe, and is a pleaſant place for a gentleman's country ſeat, or for any public buſineſs, as there is public entertainment kept at the place at preſent. The terms of ſale will be made known at the time. The ſale to begin at One o'clock. ¶ LEVI TRUMP.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.
RAN away, the 27th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Cumberland county, near Carliſle, a Negroe Man, named JAMES, 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlender made, of a ſpare viſage, and one of his legs a little thicker about the ſmall than the other. Had on, when he went away, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, and half-worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ PAUL PEIRCE.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,
In Second-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet,
A LARGE quantity of GLUE, either wholeſale or retail. Large allowance to thoſe who buy to ſell again.
DANIEL SUTTER.

TO BE SOLD,
A STOUT, healthy Negro MAN, about 38 years of age; he underſtands the farming buſineſs compleatly in all its branches; is ſober and induſtrious, and very handy at any kind of work on a farm. Enquire of the Printers.

Philadelphia, February 5, 1778.
CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a dark brown MARE, pretty old, with a ſtar in her forehead, her hind legs white, four white ſpots on her back, and a ſhort tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.
¶ JOSEPH BASKET.

CAME to the plantation of Jacob Brenner, in Manor township, Lancaſter county, about two years ago, the two following HORSES, viz the one a black, between 10 and 11 hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, branded on the left ſhoulder with T, and on the left buttock with H, paces. The other brown, about the ſame height as the former, about 9 or 10 years old, branded on the left ſhoulder with D, and on the left buttock with H, trots. The owner of ſaid horſes is once more deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. JACOB BRENNER. ¶

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Race-ſtreet, the beginning of February, 1780, a BAY MARE COLT, about ten or eleven months old, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead. The owner may have her again, on proving his property, and paying charges.
¶ JOHN HINCHMAN.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle County, about the firſt of October laſt, a black MARE, with neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay coſt, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold by
GEORGE TAYLOR. ¶

February, 19, 1780.
CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, the beginning of December laſt, Two HORSE COLTS, one a ſorrel, with a ſtar in his forehead, the other black, has neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner or owners are deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away; otherwiſe they will be ſold in one month from the date hereof.
HENRY NAGLEE.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Carnarvon townſhip, Berks county, the latter end of November laſt, a large red COW, with a ſmall ſpot of white in her forehead, has neither brand nor ear-mark, appearing to be with calf. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.
January 12, 1780. DAVID JONES.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Congreſs of theſe United States have lately recommended to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, to adopt meaſures for furniſhing the ſupplies of the army upon a different plan from what has been heretofore purſued: And whereas ſome of the States have already made ſuch regulations as muſt put the department on a new eſtabliſhment, it ſeems therefore indiſpenſibly requiſite that the accounts on the preſent arrangement be brought to a ſpeedy and deciſive cloſe. And whereas ſome further alteration of ſyſtems will probably take place, it will be expedient, not only that the accounts be ſoon adjuſted, but that a uniform mode for effecting this be obſerved throughout the various diſtricts. I have therefore thought fit to publiſh this advertiſement, directing every Deputy or other Officer, ſerving in the Quarter-Maſter-General's department, whoſe appointment is immediately derived from me or my aſſiſtants, to call upon all perſons employed by them reſpectively to make out exact returns by the firſt day of March next, of the ſums of money due in their ſeveral diſtricts up to that time. And leſt this meaſure ſhould be fruſtrated for want of ſeaſonable ſupplies of money, I do hereby notify all thoſe who have any demands on any branch of the department to lay their accounts before the proper perſons, with ſuitable vouchers for a compleat ſettlement to the time above directed. In thoſe caſes where the demands cannot be paid directly in caſh, printed certificates will be given, ſpecifying the ſums due to each individual, for which end blank certificates will be ſtruck, and diſtributed among the ſeveral Agents, who are required to regiſter them in books to be kept for that purpoſe, copies of which muſt be immediately ſent to camp to be lodged in my office. that I may be enabled to aſcertain a juſt ſtate of the debts due from the department.

NATH. GREENE, Q. M. G.

Morris-Town, Jan. 25, 1780.

The different Printers in the United States are requeſted to publiſh the above advertiſement in their reſpective papers.

TO BE SOLD, REASONABLY,

A likely Negroe BOY,

Between eleven and twelve years of age.
Enquire of the Printers. *

To be LETT, and Entered upon Immediately,

A GOOD TANYARD in the Northern Liberties. Any perſon inclining to rent it may be ſupplied with a large quantity of BARK and proper Implements now in the Yard.

WANTED, a convenient HOUSE, in a good part of the City for Buſineſs. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

Or Exchanged for a ſmall Houſe in this City,

A SMALL PLACE, about 13 miles from town, a ſmall ſtone houſe and ſtone kitchen at the end, about ten or twelve acres of good land, the chief part woodland, with a good orchard thereon, a fine ſtream running at the back of the houſe. The aforeſaid place lies on the Manatawny road, one mile from Plymouth Meeting-houſe, and joining Cochran's tavern. For terms, apply to JOHN JARVIS, at the Coneſtogoe Waggon. ¶

RUN-AWAY from his bail, JOHN EDWARDS, a well made Engliſhman, by trade a ſadler, but now inclinable to the ſea ſervice, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; had on and took with him a large croſs-bar'd Spittlefield ſilk handkerchief, brown broadcloth coat with large wood or horn buttons ſet in the center with mother-apearl or ſilver; it is ſuppoſed he is gone to Baltimore to take ſhipping for the Weſt-Indies. Whoever ſecures ſaid Thief in any of the Continental goals, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him brought to puniſhment, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by MARGARET BELL, *
Draw-bridge, Front and Spruce ſtreets.

N. B. Said Edwards has lately been in the Holker Brig; all maſters of veſſels are diſcharged from taking him out of the country. *

A Young Healthy Negroe WENCH,

Who can Cook, and do any kind of Houſe-Work,

TO BE SOLD,

BY

COLLINSON READ.

Reading, January 13, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVEN ſeveral tracts of LAND, ſituate in Northumberland county, three thereof on the north-eaſt branch of the river Saſquehanna, above Wyoming, each of them containing 300 acres, and upwards; two thereof in Turbit townſhip, one of which containing 260 acres, and the other 200 acres; one other of them in Auguſta townſhip, containing 127 acres, and the laſt of them in Penn's townſhip, containing 317 acres. For terms apply to PETER MILLER. ‡

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A GOOD plantation, in Sadbury townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 543 acres of good LAND, with the allowance, of which there are 250 cleared, with water almoſt in every field, and about 35 acres of good meadow, the moſt of it watered by a never-failing ſtream which riſes on ſaid place, and there may be as much more made, the reſt well timbered; there are three dwelling-houſes and out-houſes, with three orchards, on ſaid place. The terms will be made known on application to JOHN SHARP, living on the premiſes.

February 5, 1780. ¶

To be SOLD by private ſale,

A FRAME BUILDING, 17 feet by 27 feet, one ſtory high, with a loft that will hold two tons and a half of hay, boarded with cedar boards, and ſhingled with the beſt of ſhingles; it has been built ſix years, is ſtrong framed fit for moving. Alſo a good iron vize, and ſome carpenters tools. Enquire of SAMUEL POWEL, living in Seventh-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

THE HIGHEST PRICE

GIVEN FOR CLEAN

COTTON & LINEN RAGS,

BY

HALL & SELLERS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

Poor Richard's

POCKET ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

Fine Poſt and Pro Patria PAPER,

Wholeſale or Retail,

TO BE SOLD, by

WILLIAM HALL,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE.

To be SOLD,

A Valuable Tract of LAND, ſituate on the South Branch of Rariton river, in Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, 5 miles from Pitts-Town, 12 from Delaware river, 28 from Brunſwick landing, and 30 from Trenton; containing 150 acres, about one half of which is cleared, the remainder wood land, there is about 12 acres of excellent meadow, and ſome more may be made. There is on the premiſes a frame dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a large ſtone barn, a ſtone griſt-mill, 36 by 44 feet, with two pair of ſtones, and two water wheels, the merchant and country bolts, hoiſting works and rolling ſcreen are all in good order, and go by water. Alſo an oyl-mill, built laſt ſummer, 26 by 30 feet, with 16 peſtles, and as many more may be ſet a going with a very ſmall expence: Alſo a ſaw-mill, all which ſaid mills, ſtand on the ſaid South Branch of Rariton, a never failing ſtream of water, which is ſufficient to work the whole at once great part of the year. The ſituation is remarkably healthy and pleaſant, and in a fine part of the country, and particularly ſituated for a ſtore, one having been kept at ſaid place for many years paſt. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the ſame, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. || MAHLON TAYLOR.

To be SOLD, Wholeſale & Retail,

BY

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his ſtore in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian-King, the following GOODS (for ready money) part lately imported, and part received for ſale on *Commiſſions*, viz.

BLUE, brown and drab broadcloths, brown and green rattinetts, half-thicks and ſerges, Ruſſia ſheeting, Ruſſia ravens duck, yard wide and 7 8ths Iriſh linens, Britannias, apron wide, 7-8ths and 3-4ths cotton and linen checks, light and dark ground cottons, calicoes and chintzes, corduroy, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, Barcelona, Bandanoe, and ſilk romall ditto, ſilk ſtockings, black and coloured ſewing ſilk, black modes, women's black and white ſilk mitts, ribbands, cambricks and lawns, ſtriped, figured and plain, black and white cyprus and chain gauzes, hook, clow and chain muſlins, gauze handkerchiefs, men's and women's white kid gloves, Scotch threads, cotton, thread, worſted and yarn hoſe, worſted breeches patterns, ſhoe bindings, cap and apron tapes, table-cloths and napkins, writing paper, pocket-books, ivory and horn combs, a complete aſſortment of buck, ſham-buck, and ſplit-bone knives and forks, ſingle and double bolted pad-locks, aſſorted, bureau, cup-board, cheſt, box-caſe and ſtock locks, aſſorted, braſs furniture for bureau deſks, ditto, braſs and Iron deſk, cup-board, table, cheſt, ſide, butt, H and HL hinges, ditto, braſs picture hooks and cloak pins, ditto, ſhoemakers awl-blades and tacks, hand-ſaw, croſs-cut ſaw, mill-ſaw, and ſmith's files, wood ſcrews, ſcrew-pullies, and marking irons, claw hammers aſſorted, a variety of Barlow and other penknives, cutteau, piſtol-cap and ſeal end pocket ditto, ſciſſars, ſheers and razors, ſquare and round ſhoe chapes, faſhionable plated and white metal ſhoe and knee buckles, gilt coat and veſt buttons, ſleeve buttons, pins and needles, an elegant aſſortment of blue, white and enamelled china bowls, hyſon, green and bohea tea, Muſcovado and loaf ſugar, coffee, chocolate, rice, allſpice, indigo, choice old ſpirits, Weſt-India rum, &c. &c.

N. B. Said Sitgreaves continues to ſell goods on commiſſion as uſual.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1780.

ABSENTED from her Huſband, HANNAH, the wife of Joſhua Burn, and has taken along with her a roccolo coat and three good Holland ſhirts, almoſt new, one pair of ſilver buckles, two pair of new yarn ſtockings, and ſundry houſhold goods, too tedious to mention. Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date. JOSHUA BURN. †

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand acres of unappropriated rights to LANDS, within the weſtern diviſion of New-Jerſey; the title warranted good and indiſputable. Application may be made to Mr. JOHN LEE, at Mount-Pleaſant, near Mount-Holly, State of New-Jerſey.

N. B. Any quantity, from fifty acres upwards, may be purchaſed as above. Jan. 20, 1780. ¶

THE following Articles are Imported for SALE,

By JOHN WOODWARD,

In Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, fronting the river,

IRISH LINENS aſſorted, chiefly fine;

PEPPER; CHINA BOWLS;

And a ſmall aſſortment of

HARDWARE. *

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOKS; WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS; and NEW-ENGLAND PRIMERS;

TO BE SOLD,

Wholeſale or Retail, by

HALL and SELLERS.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcribers, being a Committee of Grievances appointed by the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, will meet in the Library Room, (up ſtairs) in the State-Houſe, at half paſt Nine o'clock in the mornings of Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, during the preſent ſitting of the General Aſſembly.

CHARLES W. PEALE,
ROBERT KNOX,
ARTHUR WATTS,
DAVID THOMAS,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
JAMES DIXON,
ABRAHAM SMITH,
JONATHAN JONES,
JOHN RALSTON,
JOHN BURD,
ROBERT MARTIN.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcribers will attend in the Committee Room (up ſtairs) in the State-houſe, at half paſt Nine o'clock in the morning, on Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, every week, during the ſitting of the General Aſſembly, to examine and ſettle ſuch accompts as ſhall be brought before them.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
WILLIAM COATS,
JAMES JACKS,
MICHAEL SHUBART,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
DANIEL HEESTER, jun.
} Committee of Accompts.

Philadelphia, January 31, 1780.

WAS FOUND, on Friday the 28th inſtant, in the forenoon, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, near the corner of Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, One and three quarter yards of Blue watered TABBY. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to JEHOSAPHAT POLK, ſadler, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, proving property, and paying charges, may have it again.

Sunbury, December 19, 1779.

WAS committed to my cuſtody four Negroe men, one named JAMES HAYS, 5 feet 10 inches high, talks good Engliſh, and is a ſenſible mannerly fellow, about 23 years of age; another named RICHARD LINCOLN (formerly advertiſed by the name of Pierpoint) about 26 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, ſeems to have been bred a barber; it is alledged they belong to one Mr. Dorſey, near to Frederick-Town, in Maryland. They were committed in October, 1778, on ſuſpicion of their deſigning to go to the enemy, and were advertiſed in March laſt in Mr. Dunlap's paper. The other two were committed this day, alſo upon ſuſpicion of their going to the enemy; one named WILL, 5 feet 8 inches high, ſtout made, about 28 years of age; the other named BEN, 5 feet 6 inches high, about 35 years of age. They ſay they belonged to a certain Nansfield, at or near Baltimore. Their maſter or maſters (if any they have) are deſired to come, prove their property, pay the charges, and take them away in ſix weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be ſold out as the law directs.

‡ JOHN MORRISON, Goaler.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at Cheſnut-Hill, Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 8th of June, 1778, an Apprentice LAD, named JOHN BOUS, in the 17th year of his age, about 4 feet 10 inches high, with ſhort light or ſandy hair; had on when he went away a grey coloured jacket, a brown under ditto, white linen trowſers, a pair of new ſhoes and a white ſhirt. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice, and ſecures him in Philadelphia gaol, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by CHRISTOPHER YEAKLE. *

NOTICE is hereby given, That by an Act of Aſſembly, made and paſſed at a ſeſſion of Aſſembly of the State of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the 8th day of November, 1779, the bills of credit, dated January 1, 1767, emitted and made current by an Act of Aſſembly paſſed November ſeſſion, 1766, are directed to be brought in and depoſited with the Weſtern Shore Treaſurer, on or before the firſt of June next, or thereafter irredeemable; for which the holders of ſaid bills of credit may, at their option, receive either bills of exchange drawn on the Truſtees of ſaid State at London, or State Loan Office certificates, bearing an annual intereſt of ſix per cent.

N. B. The Printers in the adjacent States are requeſted to inſert the above in their reſpective papers.

A ſmall Quantity of Braſs Wire,

Of ſuitable ſizes for Bruſh-makers, drawing-wire, button ſhanks, ſieves, riddles, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

NATHAN and DAVID SELLERS,

In Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia; where may be had, as uſual,

WOOL-CARDS, of the beſt quality,

By Wholeſale and Retail. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.